

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current  
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





2/11  
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
**RELEASE**

SOU. REG. RES.  
CTR. USDA  
LIBRARY

FEB - 6 1981

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

**RECEIVED** WR 4-81

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28--The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following recent developments in world agriculture and trade:

GRAIN AND FEED

SOVIET grain production in 1980 was reported by the Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, to total 189.2 million tons, 10 million tons larger than the 1979 harvest, but well below the 1980 target of 235 million tons. According to Izvestia, the 1980 crop included 98.1 million tons of wheat, 10.2 million tons of rye, 9.7 million tons of corn, 6.4 million tons of leguminous crops and 2.8 million tons of rice. Results of the remaining grain crops were not reported.

The 1980 shortfall was mainly caused by exceptionally wet weather and lack of sunshine in the European USSR and dry conditions in the New Lands. USDA has been estimating total 1980 Soviet grain production at 185 million tons, including 90 million tons of wheat and 85 million tons of coarse grains.

\*\*\*\*\*

In AUSTRALIA, the Wheat Board announced that grower deliveries from the 1980 wheat crop are likely to exceed 10.1 million tons. It now appears that wheat exports during 1980/81 (Dec.-Nov.) could reach the Board's target of 11 million tons. The most recent contract with the USSR for export of 1 million tons during 1980/81 was based on a total export estimate of 10 million tons. Export availabilities of an additional 1 million tons could be sold to the USSR. This amount would still leave total wheat sales to the Soviet Union during 1980/81 at 500,000 tons less than the 2.5-million-ton limit that Australia set in accordance with partial sales suspension to the Soviet Union.

\*\*\*\*\*

In BRAZIL, press reports indicate that the government plans to restrict or prohibit imports of certain agricultural commodities as a means of balancing its trade deficit. Official sources are quoted as saying that imports of corn and drybeans will be restricted. In addition, a policy to decrease wheat imports will be implemented by a gradual reduction in the domestic price subsidy on wheat products. The goal is to completely eliminate the wheat subsidy by 1982. Higher wheat product prices are expected to dampen demand and lower the growth rate of wheat utilization. Human wheat consumption

-more-

---

MARY FRANCES CHUGG, Editor. Tel: (202) 447-3370, 447-2381. Weather and Crop Summary prepared by the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility of USDA and NOAA. Tel: (202) 447-8760, 447-7917. Additional copies may be obtained from the FAS Information Services Staff, Room 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel: 447-7937.



in 1981 is expected to be up only 6 percent, compared with the 8- to 10-percent growth rate of previous years. In 1980, Brazil spent US \$2 billion imports of food items of which wheat accounted for US \$1 billion, corn US \$280 million, and drybeans US \$24 million.

#### HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

In ITALY, widespread snowstorms and freezing weather during the first two weeks of 1981 reportedly have seriously affected vegetable production in the vicinity of Tuscany. In the more southern regions, the orange crop has not been harmed but some slight damage to the summer lemon crop is anticipated.

#### COTTON

In CHINA, cotton deliveries to the state have already exceeded 2.5 million tons or 11.5 million bales, according to the agricultural counselor in Beijing. With deliveries continuing, the counselor now estimates that China's 1980/81 cotton crop could exceed 12 million bales, 1 million bales higher than the current USDA estimate.

Cotton imports for 1980/81 are forecast at 3 million bales, including about 1.5 million from the United States. This level of imports, combined with the larger production level could allow for some increase in consumption above the 14 million bales currently forecast and/or some increase in the relatively low cotton stocks.

#### TOBACCO

In CANADA, the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Board reports sales of 92 million pounds (37,180 tons) between Oct. 14 - Dec. 18, 1980. Prices per pound ranged from 12 Canadian cents (10 U.S. cents) to C \$1.60 (US \$1.34) with an average of C \$1.32 (US \$1.11). Leaf quality reportedly was good despite a late frost. The 1980 crop is estimated at 245.2 million pounds (111,222 tons) with a minimum price guarantee of C \$1.28 (US \$1.08) per pound.

#### NEW RELEASES OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

USSR Grain Situation and Outlook FG 2-81

World Grain Situation Outlook for 1980/81 FG 3-81

Slight Decline Forecast in Northern Hemisphere Citrus Production  
FCF 1-81

U.S. Seed Exports, Quantity, Value, and Destination, July-November and November 1979/80 and 1980/81 Marketing Years FFVS 1-81

World Crop Production WCP 1-81

TO ORDER circulars, write: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FAS Information Services Staff, Room 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. (202) 447-7937.

-more-



INTERNATIONAL WEATHER AND CROP SUMMARY, Jan. 19 - 25

EUROPE--Precipitation slackened somewhat over the region as a high pressure system dominated central Europe. Only in eastern Mediterranean areas did substantial moisture fall, causing some localized flooding. Generally, precipitation remained on the moderate side. Soil moisture over most of the region was good, except for some dryness developing in northern Italy, and the continued dry conditions in the southern three-fourths of Spain where winter grain prospects continued to decline. Over much of Western Europe, temperatures surged above normal, allowing winter grain growth, but eastern countries stayed cooler than normal. No extreme conditions occurred, and most agricultural areas in the east had at least a light snow covering.

WESTERN USSR--A persistent storm in the eastern Mediterranean brought moisture northward and dumped above-normal precipitation over the western third of the winter wheat belt. Much of the moisture fell as snow, leaving more than adequate protection for winter grains. Southeastern winter grain areas had little snow cover. The areas most critically needing snow are the northeastern Ukraine, northern North Caucasus, southern Black Soils and lower Volga Valley. However, temperatures remained above normal for the most part, posing no threat of winterkill. Conditions in some extreme southern crop areas were almost warm enough to break winter grain dormancy.

EASTERN ASIA--Most agricultural areas in China received very light precipitation, but totals were too low for the moisture to benefit winter grains. This is the normal dry season in China, but many parts of the winter grain belt have not received even normal precipitation during this period. Crop moisture needs are low at this time of year and irrigation supplies should be adequate. The dryness however, may indicate problems for unirrigated winter grain fields as moisture needs increase with the onset of warmer springtime conditions. In South Korea, relatively abundant precipitation benefited winter grains, especially in southern coastal areas.

SOUTH ASIA--Much of northern India received abundant rainfall from a slow-moving westerly storm. Totals in many places ranged far above the January normal, greatly benefiting winter grains. The rains were very timely and eased the need for irrigation water. Unirrigated grains are now in good condition in the moisture-sensitive heading stage.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA--Precipitation decreased substantially in all areas. No moisture fell in Morocco and western Algeria, and lower-than-normal amounts fell in Tunisia and eastern Algeria. Winter grains in Tunisia and Algeria have good soil moisture, but portions of Morocco remain too dry. Moderate rainfall during the preceding week in northern Morocco improved soil moisture to near normal, but only light amounts were received south of Casablanca. Soil moisture in these more southerly grain areas remains substantially below normal. Conditions will become critical for the plants as temperatures rise, unless above-normal moisture is received in the next few weeks.

-more-



SOUTH AMERICA--In Argentina, heavy showers occurred in the principal corn/soybean area where weekly rainfall totals were generally between 50 and 100 mm. Crops should be in reproductive stages, and moisture supplies and temperatures should be favorable for crop development. In Brazil, scattered showers produced 25 to 50 mm of weekly rainfall in most crop areas with somewhat smaller amounts in Minas Gerais and western portions of Sao Paulo and Parana. The soybean crop is flowering with pods forming on early seeded plants in northern crop areas. Conditions remain favorable for soybean growth in Brazil.

AUSTRALIA--Significant rainfall of 25 to 100 mm occurred over much of northern Australia, benefiting pasture lands and crop areas in that portion of the continent. Elsewhere, dry weather prevailed in summer crop areas of southeastern Queensland and southern Australia in general. (Weekly summaries will be discontinued until autumn sowing activities begin in several months.)

SOUTH AFRICA--In the Maize Triangle, abundant precipitation of 50 to 100 mm provided extremely beneficial moisture to corn. The main crop is entering the moisture-sensitive reproductive stage, and some areas of the southern and western Orange Free State were becoming somewhat dry prior to the timely rains during the week. Reports suggest that above average precipitation fell over several days, allowing soil moisture replenishment.

MEXICO--Sunny, mild, dry weather over the west coast favored vegetable development and harvest. Light rains and cool conditions slowed corn harvesting in portions of the Southern Plateau and kept citrus cold hardy and soils damp in the northeast.

\*\*\*\*\*

-more-

Rotterdam Prices and E.C. Import Levies:

Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago:

Item	Jan. 27, 1981	Change from previous week	A year ago	
	\$ per m. ton	\$ per bu.	¢ per bu.	\$ per m. ton
Wheat				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-12.5%...	1/	1/	1/	1/
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 1%.....	220.50 7/	6.00 7/	-8 7/	201.00
U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW: 13.5%....	224.50	6.11	-20	199.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.....	216.00	5.88	-22	200.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	264.00 7/	7.18 7/	-11 7/	231.00 7/
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum.....	1/	1/	1/	260.00 7/
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn.....	170.50	4.33	-19	130.00
U.S. No. 2 Sorghum 2/.....	185.00	4.70	-20	145.00
U.S. No. 2 Barley 3/.....	1/	1/	1/	155.00 7/
U.S. No. 2 Barley 3/.....	208.50	4.54	-12	--
Soybeans:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	301.50	8.21	-47	268.00
Argentine 4/.....	313.50 7/	8.53 7/	-45 7/	1/
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal (M.T.)	268.00	--	-17.00 5/	246.00
EC Import Levies				
Wheat 6/.....	78.15	2.13	+2	117.70
Barley.....	40.95	0.89	+4	101.10
Corn.....	75.95	1.93	+25	141.25
Sorghum.....	57.15	1.45	+7	128.00

1/ Not available.

2/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Argentine Granifero Sorghum.

3/ Pacific Northwest origin.

4/ Optional delivery: Brazil yellow.

5/ Dollars per metric ton.

6/ Durum has a special levy.

7/ April-May delivery.

Note: Basis February delivery.







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE



AGR 101  
FIRST CLASS

If you no longer need this publication, check here \_\_\_\_\_ and return this sheet and/or envelope in which it was mailed and your name will be dropped from mailing list.

If your address should be changed \_\_\_\_\_ PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 5918 So.  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250

0003 ULSRRC196A122 10002 0001  
USDA LIBRARY SOUTHERN REGNL  
RES CNTR AL HJ  
BOX 19687  
NEW ORLEANS LA 70179